

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

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TERMS:

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The Post.

Athens, Friday, April 16, 1869.

A Scintillation.

A Southern paper says there is no doubt about the fact of General Grant having great Northern lights in his Cabinet, for it is well known he has the Hoar-y-Boric-alls there!

No Joke.

One of the Indian ring in Washington the other day was required to subscribe to an oath, and was asked if he had any mental reservation. He replied no, but that he had his eye upon a very fine Indian reservation in Dacotah.

Cupid and Revolvers.

The Toledo Blade suggests that if there are to be many more murders and suicides by weak-brained lovers Cupid must be pictured with a revolver in his hand instead of the emblematic bow and arrow.

A Good Law.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a law to punish the careless use of firearms, which provides for the fine and imprisonment of any person who shall aim, though without malice, any firearm at another. Here it is difficult to punish a man who uses them with all the malice of his nature.

The Shadblow Ring.

The Chicago papers are getting alarmed at the prospect of the Philadelphia Quakers running the Indian machine. One of them says: Whenever you see a man with a shad-bellied coat and a broad-brimmed hat, spot him. Nine times out of ten he will be nothing but an "Indian ring" in disguise.

New Uses for the Constitution.

A Western paper affirms that the Constitution of the United States is now understood to have been ordained in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty and maintain Miss Vinnie Ream in the pig iron business.

The Atlanta Bard.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune from Atlanta says:

The following appears in an editorial in the New Era of this morning, in reference to the Georgia delegation in Washington, including Governor Bullock: "As a Grant Republican, we loathe these monsters in human shape, and hope they may perish by the way-side, and the State never again be crossed by their presence." The above incentive to murder is denounced by every respectable citizen of Atlanta.

A Nice Man for the Judiciary.

Judge M. M. Brien, who is a candidate for Chancellor in Davidson County, publishes a card in the Press and Times in which he says he is "a Republican, and if elected, expects to be elected as such," but declares "that no political or other prejudices shall be carried on the bench." He then turns round and says he will "appoint no one to office or position who is not a true and tried Republican."

How are You, Baker?

The Nashville Banner is after the ugly cuss of the McMinnville Enterprise. It says of him:

The McMinnville Enterprise (Republican, or rather, Radical,) is edited by a vinegar featured saint named Baker. He is a decidedly bilious case of intense "loity," whose creed is militia and disfranchisement. Whenever we hear a fellow of this kind unduly noisy about punishment of rebels we set him down for a man who has probably stolen something.

Certainly, to be sure, there is no doubt about it. It is impossible to be mistaken in the fact. We know a dozen such cases in this part of the country.

Hydrophobia.

An Indianapolis paper says: Hydrophobia has appeared in town, and the canine race is at a discount. That this terrible malady is becoming more common than was ever before known cannot be denied, and some steps must be taken by the authorities to protect the public.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to the New York Herald, "the new Secretary of the Treasury in making out the monthly statement of the public debt, has marshalled his figures in a way somewhat different from that of his predecessor. The principal difference is that Mr. McCulloch included the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad and its branches as a part of the debt, and that Mr. Boutwell does not so include them, but appends a separate table simply showing how much these bonds amount to and what interest has been paid on them. Now it may be said that this is the same thing and is not worthy of notice; but that would be a mistake. Mr. McCulloch was right and acted honestly in adding the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad to the debt, for they are a part of the debt. The government is bound for both the principal and interest, and in all probability will have to pay the whole if they ever paid. Mr. Boutwell seems desirous of covering up the important fact that the national debt is increasing all the time through the issue of these bonds, by endeavoring to make it appear that they are merely a loan, and that another party and not the government is responsible. Over fifty-six millions in bonds have been issued already, and the government is bound for the whole. Talk about the Pacific Railroad Companies ever paying the principal of this debt; why, they do not begin, and we suppose, never will begin to pay the interest. There is now over four millions of accrued interest, and all that the government has received has been about one million three hundred thousand. But this amount the government would never have got had it not been taken out in transportation of troops, supplies, and so forth. After deducting these charges against the government as payment in part of interest on the bonds, there still remains a balance of interest due of over two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The fact is, these Pacific Railroads, though valuable and necessary works, are a fraud upon the government and public. Their bonds are as much a part of the national debt as the five-twenties, for if ever paid they will have to be paid by the government. Mr. Boutwell is only throwing dust in the eyes of the people by endeavoring to represent them in any other light.

Congressional.

The following occurred in the House on the 8th:

Hoge, the minority candidate from the 3d South Carolina District, has been seated. Reed, who received a majority of the vote, was unable to take the oath.

The bill authorizing the submission of constitutions, and election of State officers and members of Congress in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, 125 to 24. It authorizes the President to order the elections at discretion; also authorizes him to submit the entire constitution or separate provisions, which forbids the election in Texas until authorized by the President. The Commanding General may, with the approval of the President, suspend any existing State law in either of these States, that is deemed oppressive, until action by the Legislature which shall assemble on the 4th Tuesday after ratification is promulgated by the Commanding General.

Shelton, from the 2d Louisiana district, has been seated.

Grant's Mistake.

The New York Star thinks Grant has made a bad mistake in signing, instead of vetoing, the tenure-of-office bill. He can no longer be looked upon as the "People's President," we are told.

Had he assumed the responsibility of a Jackson, or even a Johnson, and promptly vetoed this bill (the editor thinks) there is not a doubt that the Senate would have succumbed; the House would have been reinforced by an irresistible power, the law would have been fully repealed, and we should have had a President in the White House, instead of a mere Clerk of the Senate. It was his first great opportunity—he has fooled it away, and there is little probability that it will ever return. The Senate, as now politically constituted, will not be changed during his administration; so there is no hope for him.

Pious Consistency.

Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his discourses, says that "some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shaving their fellow men; and many fools think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbor's reputation on week days."

Deacon Smith is requested not to commence snoring to-morrow until the sermon is begun, as some persons in the neighborhood of his pew would like to hear the text.

There are fourteen convicts under sentence of death in the Maine State Prison—eleven for murder and three for arson.

LONG LIVE ANDY JOHNSON.

Under this caption the New York Mercury thus refers to the recently reported demise of ex-President Johnson:

During the past week the telegraph brought us a rumor of the death of President Johnson. To men of all parties who believe that this Government is one of limited powers and subject to constitutional restrictions, this was sad news; but to such as desire the firm establishment of a despotic Radical oligarchy it was gratifying intelligence. We are pleased to learn that, after a short illness, the patriotic ex-President is restored to health; and we are further gratified to know that he will take the stump in Tennessee in furtherance of those constitutional principles of which he was, while President, a consistent and able defender. It would indeed be a loss to the nation if at this crisis, when every arm is needed to preserve our liberties from being swept away by Radical despotism, Providence should see fit to remove from among us the most self-sacrificing and determined opponent of the fatal party which is fattening on the life-blood of the Republic. We have faith to believe that this calamity will not befall us. Much as the Radical cormorants and blood-suckers would gloat over such a result, they are doomed to disappointment. Andrew Johnson is already engaged to speak in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, and subsequently throughout the whole of his cherished Tennessee. Doubtless he is destined to represent that State in the United States Senate before many years shall have passed away. In that event we expect to see Tennessee State bonds (now quoted at 65 cents) appreciate in value. His influence in that State will be exercised in favor of conservatism, order, and stability. Confidence, now nearly destroyed, because of Radical away, will be restored; and Tennessee will take pride in honoring her noble son, the well approved defender of Constitutional liberty. Long live Andrew Johnson!

The Last Act in the Tragedy.

Twitcheil, the murderer of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, who was to have been hung at Philadelphia on Thursday, committed suicide on Wednesday night. The following are the particulars:

Twitcheil was left in his cell at 2 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Brinkhurst in company with two Catholic priests who had been on a visit to Eaton's cell. The keepers removed every thing from Twitcheil's cell except a tin cup at which Twitcheil smiled and made a jocular remark. At 20 minutes past 5 the watchman found Twitcheil apparently in a deep sleep. He shook him and found life extinct. It has been ascertained that Twitcheil was poisoned by strychnine.

It appears that Eaton was aware of Twitcheil's intention to commit suicide. A gentleman who had a conversation with Eaton this morning says that some time last night the two men were allowed to have an interview, and Twitcheil said: "Jerry, you will have to go alone to-morrow. I'll not be with you; but mind the word." Afterward Eaton revealed this statement to the clergymen in attendance, and they thought it proper to inform the officers of the prison. Twitcheil's cell was thoroughly searched, and everything removed with which he might injure himself, even the looking-glass, but he must have had the poison concealed about him, or may have already swallowed it. Further examination of the cell led to the discovery of a piece of liquorice root, which is supposed to have been impregnated with poison.

Eaton took his farewell of his wife this morning. It was an affecting scene. He was hung at 1 o'clock, and made no statement on the gallows.

Mines on Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Yellow Jacket mine, at Gold Hill, Nevada, took fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire extended to the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. Eleven bodies have been removed and others are seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but the miners are unable to remove them in consequence of the intense heat.

LATER.—Thirty-six men are known to be dead. Hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued, but when all hope of saving life is abandoned, the mouths of the mines will be closed to smother the conflagration.

The three mines burning are unconnected with others and are all underground. Virginia City is deserted and the people have gone to render assistance. The scene at the mouths of the mines is fearful. Frantic wives and children are there and the confusion is so great the roll of the men can't be called.

The Longstreet Confirmation.

The following is the Senate vote on Longstreet's confirmation:

Affirmative—Boyard, Casserly, Cole, Edmunds, Fenton, Fowler, Hamilton, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsay, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Trumbull, Warner, Wiley, Williams. In the negative—Brewster, Cameron, Carpenter, Corbett, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Robertson, Scott and Tipton. Of the following, who were paired, Abbott, Anthony, Grimes and Gilbert, were for confirmation, and Conkling, Fessenden, Pratt and Sumner against. Of the following absent, Ferry, Morton, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Yates were for, and Brownlow, Cattle, Chandler, Drake, Morton and Schurz were against.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union deprecates the way in which that country is threatened to be depopulated, and says "people are going to the South in droves," like other cattle.

AFRICA HEARD FROM.

A Colored Party by the Name of Dunn.

Don Platt writes to the Cincinnati Commercial of the negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana as follows:

I saw yesterday, upon the floor of the House, the tall, portly form of the above named gentleman, who is distinguished by his color. The Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana is a brunette, of the deepest tint. Not to put too fine a point on it, he is as black as your hat. I made my way through the circle surrounding the distinguished gentleman, and procured an introduction. I found the colored functionary affable, intelligent, and modest. I immediately interviewed him.

He said, when he determined to visit Washington, he waited on the Superintendent of the Jacksonville railroad, to see whether he could travel comfortably on a first-class ticket, as a Christian and a gentleman. The superintendent declined making any change, and the representative of state was forced to take the smoking car and remain in it. Mr. Lynch, a white man, a member of the State Senate, accompanied the Governor as one of the suite, and, like a gallant man, stuck to his principles and Governor, riding all the way to Louisville in a second-class car.

At Louisville the Governor and suite attempted to enter the omnibus, but were ignominiously repulsed. They took a hack and drove through the dainty town. In Indiana they were admitted, for the first time, to the best car, where the Governor exclaimed, "Thank God! I have reached a white man's country at last."

At Cleveland he was treated with distinguished consideration, and he remembered Cleveland with a lively satisfaction. His friends (telegraphed) in Washington attempted to secure rooms at Willard's, for Governor Dunn is wealthy and pays his bills. But the aristocratic proprietors of this fashionable rat-hole declined giving rooms.

They said Governor Dunn could come and register his name, which means that when he did register, the reply would be, "All full." So Governor Dunn went to the Washington House. On the floor he was, as I said, surrounded by eminent men, and when he visited the Senate Chamber he modestly took a seat in the cloak-room. From this Senator Chawls dragged him out. He led him to most prominent seat, introduced him to all the leading Senators, and Chawls looked as pleased as Punch.

"I looked up at the crowded galleries," said Governor Dunn, "where the people stood in mute astonishment, and expected to hear the cry of 'nigger in the pit,' but all were well behaved. I felt like a white man."

Bloody Tragedy.

The little town of Courtland, in North Alabama, was greatly excited on last Tuesday, over the killing of T. J. Oates, conductor of one of the passenger trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, by a man named Parshall, proprietor of the Railroad Hotel, or eating house, at that place, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock that morning. The particulars as reported by one of the brakemen are to the effect that on Monday last, during the run of conductor Oates from Memphis east, he was approached by Parshall with a request—in fact, an insinuation—that he should become security for, or ceased to be paid, the board of a brakeman connected with Oates' train, and which amount the former had positively refused to liquidate. Conductor Oates' peremptory refusal to comply with the landlord's request; whereupon the latter became violent in his language, drew a pistol and told him never to enter his house again.

Tuesday morning, while Oates' train was stopping at Courtland, he remarked to a companion named Scruggs that he was hungry, and as Parshall's house was a public place, he believed he would go in and make it up with the old man and get something to eat. To the hotel he started, but was met at the door by Parshall, who snapped a loaded pistol at his breast. By this time Oates drew his own pistol and fired at Parshall, but missed him, Parshall having run into the house and slammed the door. Oates then stood at the door waiting for his antagonist, who, in the mean time, had gone up stairs, procured a double-barreled shot-gun, and, coming around the house in another direction, fired the charges of both barrels into Oates' side, and killed him almost instantly.

The murderer then turned and fled, and had not been arrested up to Wednesday afternoon. The body of his victim was carried back to Huntsville, where his family, a wife and two children, reside. Parshall is a Massachusetts man, middle aged, and was formerly a resident of Columbia, in this State.—Nashville Banner.

Turned Up at Last.

The man who can "whip his weight in wild-cats," has been found in Sullivan county, New York. The other day, while hunting, he crawled into a cave and was suddenly attacked by two grown cats and four large kittens. A desperate fight ensued, in which the bold fellow succeeded in killing the party of the felines. His whole body was frightfully lacerated, and his wardrobe, at the end of the encounter, consisted of one suspender, half a vest, one pantaloons leg, no shirt to spread of, and a pair of boots that wouldn't "shed a dew." His name is Jonas Brooks.

Anthony Trollope says American women are clever and pretty, but exigent and hard. They fear nothing—neither you nor themselves—and talk with as much freedom as if they were men.

SAMBO GOES UNDER.

Failure of the Negro Suffrage Amendment.

(From the Albany Argus.)

The Radical leaders rushed the negro suffrage amendment through Congress, in the hope that it would be ratified by a sufficient number of State Legislatures before the next election. Their game was to prevent the question from becoming an issue before the people. In this they have signally failed. The dose was too heavy to be swallowed at a single gulp, even by one of the New England Legislatures. The amendment is killed already, and it will be buried out of sight by the verdict the people will give the first time they have an opportunity to give expression to their views at the ballot-box.

The Missouri Legislature took action on the subject some time ago, but the Secretary of State has informed the Missouri authorities that their action was void, because they did not include in their ratification the second section of the article.

In Indiana the voice of the people has overwhelmingly pronounced against it. The resigning members of the Legislature have been returned almost without opposition. The Republican party could not stand upon the issue they made, and they have abandoned the field.

In Rhode Island the Radicals are afraid of the amendment. Its adoption will overturn their State Constitution, and they hesitate to ratify it. They have therefore hung it up until the May session of the General Assembly, when the Providence Herald says "it will not be passed."

Georgia was relied upon to pass it, but, instead of doing so, rejected a proposition so monstrous and so fatal to State Governments.

The correspondent—"A Veteran-Observer"—of the New York Times, who is as Radical as they make them, but who has glimmerings of common sense, says: "My opinion has always been that what is called the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution cannot be adopted in either Ohio or Indiana, or probably Illinois. If I understand that amendment, it forces the States to admit Chinese as well as negroes to vote, and Hindoos, if they shall come. Now, I want to ask you in the Times: First, if it is right to admit Pagan Chinese and Hindoos to vote, if you could? Second, if you have a right to enforce upon any State, even by an amendment to the Constitution, a change in its fundamental structure, viz: the members of the civil community? And third, how do you propose to enforce that amendment on the States that reject it? If the State of Ohio should reject that amendment, what can you do to enforce it? These are very serious questions; and if that amendment is carried into party issues, I think the Republican party has more to dread than at any time since its formation. I know that the great body of the Republicans will support it; but, sooner or later, if forced into party issues, it must come before the people, and what then? The amendment is as strong as if it boldly said negro suffrage. But *nous verrons*."

Grant's endorsement of the amendment will not save it. The trick by which it was attempted to be passed off as a fair deal for the party guilty of such falsification of pledges will crumble to pieces.

The National Intelligencer.

It is rumored in Washington that Senator Sprague has purchased the National Intelligencer for party purposes. Senator Sprague's recent speeches have indicated some important move and the knowing ones say this is a step towards the inauguration of a new party on the working-men's basis.

Prior to the inauguration of President Grant, an unsuccessful effort was made by prominent Conservative Republicans to secure the Intelligencer, for the purpose of lending its name and influence, under the management of new and political directors, to build up the Intelligencer as a new party in the South, which is confidently hoped and expected will forever settle all political differences in this distracted country.

Colonel R. E. Withers has for some time past been negotiating for the purchase of the paper, to be devoted to the cause of the South, but on Monday all negotiations were suddenly broken off by the proprietor of the paper.

Very important political developments are certainly foreshadowed by this change in the proprietors of the Intelligencer, and it hoped that the whole South is deeply interested in the change. May we not hope that the era of good feeling and brotherly love is drawing near.

"Moses,"

"But a word about Moses," says Andrew Johnson, and adds:

I want the attention of the colored people. They are now free. Who set them free? Abraham Lincoln? No. Any of these people? [A voice, nary one.] Don't you remember Tennessee was exempted from the proclamation? I want my reputation to go down clear. There was not a colored man in Tennessee freed by Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Who did it? I did, on the steps of the capitol at Nashville, in the midst of the excitement and perils of that hour, while the missiles of death were flying, I, myself, proclaimed that slavery no longer existed in Tennessee; that every man was free by the inherent principles in him.

Gen. Thomas G. Polk, elder brother of Bishop Leonidas Polk, who was also a Confederate General during the war died recently at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Since the slave trade has been abolished the tribes in Africa eat their prisoners, as they can not sell them.

SUPREME COURT--IMPORTANT DECISION.

We find the following in the Knoxville Press and Herald of the 8th:

In the Supreme Court, on yesterday, a decision was announced of great public interest. The opinion of the Court was given by Judge Smith, in the case of Martin L. Reynolds vs. Toliver Baker and others. Judge Smith's opinion is a very elaborate and able one.

The facts of the case are, that on the 24 day of June, 1860, a tract of land, belonging to Martin L. Reynolds, was sold by the Sheriff of Knox county, on execution for debt. Campbell Wallace became the purchaser, and on the 26th day of June, 1862, the Walker Brothers, being judgment creditors of Reynolds, redeemed from him. Reynolds, the defendant in the judgement and execution did not redeem or offer to redeem within two years, and after the expiration of that time the Walker Brothers sold and conveyed to the defendant Baker, having first obtained a deed from the Sheriff. Reynolds afterwards offered to redeem, and in 1865, brought his bill to compel the purchaser to allow him to redeem.

The counsel for Reynolds argued that the statutes of the State, with reference to the redemption of land sold for debt, were statutes of limitation, within the meaning of the 4th section of the schedule of the amended Constitution, which suspends their operation from and after the 6th day of May, 1861. The unanimous opinion of the Court was that the redemption laws are not "statutes of limitation," and consequently that section 4 of the Act passed May 30th, 1865, was in conflict with other provisions of our Constitution, as it divested vested rights, and for that reason null and void.

In conclusion, Judge Smith stated that the failure to redeem, or to offer to redeem, might be excused by duress towards the party entitled to redeem, viz: war, and perhaps other causes. But that they could and would not hold a mere state of war, as furnishing a valid excuse, when both parties resided within the same military line.

The precise point was that the fourth section of the Act of May 30th, 1865, is void as to all sales made more than two years before its passage.

The Blair Family.

The dirt-slinger of the Chicago Post throws the following at the Blair family—more especially, Frank:

Frank Blair has sought and found a more congenial life. He has thrown himself into the arms of the people of the South, and the arms of the people of the South have opened to receive him. There is a place, let it be understood, where even the Blair family find a cordial welcome, and that place the yearning Frank, after long and weary wanderings, has found. Whether the rest of the unoccupied family of the Blairs will join the happy Frank in his newly discovered heaven, we have not heard, but we fervently trust they may. The family are never happy when not appreciated, and they have a happy faculty of rendering everybody about them as unhappy as they are themselves. Down South, however, where "every thing is lovely and the goose hangs high"—where chivalry is abundant, honor a drug, high moral character a superlative quantity, and temperance a universal virtue—there, we say, the family of the Blairs will flourish and grow strong. The senior Frank will doubtless become a bishop, Montgomery a friar (of abolitionists), and Frank junior a crying temperance apostle of the first degree. We are indeed made happy in the assurance that there is no longer virtue enough in the North to make it an endurable home for the Blairs.

Seed Corn.

The American Stock Journal has a correspondent who says:

You ask whether it is true, that the grains from different portions of the same ear will produce corn arriving at maturity at different times? I would answer unhesitatingly that it does make a difference in the maturity of the corn, whether the seed is taken from the point, butt or middle of the ear. Last season I selected what I considered to be a well formed and perfect ear, from a pile of two hundred bushels, selected for a seed dealer in Philadelphia; commencing at one end of a row, and the butt of the ear, it was planted as it was shelled off in a strip two inches wide up the ear; when the outer point of the ear was selected the next row was planted back in the same manner; in both cases the perfect grains from the butt and middle of the ear produced the largest amount of mature corn and in some cases the seed from the point of the ear failed to perpetuate itself at all. The products of grains from the butt and near the middle of the ear produced the earliest ears while the others produced a much larger percentage of "nubbins" or immature corn.

To Exterminator Sassafras.

The American Agriculturist states that the only way to kill sassafras is to keep the ground fallow one year, plowing and harrowing it so often that the sassafras will have no chance to breathe. If thoroughly done, one season will finish it, according to the experience of the writer in that paper.

President Grant has appointed Capt. C. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico. An exchange says that Crowe was an infantry captain in the Confederate army.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island was elected by 3,396 majority. The Senate stands six Republicans to seven Democrats; House twenty-six Republicans to twelve Democrats.